

60-1943

San Francisco May Become Race Relations Test Tube of Country

Kansas City Call Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 31 1943

with greater resistance than other minority groups.

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—San Francisco may develop into an outstanding example of technique in solving current race problems, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, indicated in a review here recently.

San Francisco has been one of the spots in the country where experts expected riots to flare up at any time, the rapid expansion of Negro population from 3,000 or 4,000 to 20,000 in little over a year, desperate housing facilities, inability of migrants from the deep south to adjust easily in this highly cosmopolitan city, all pointing to definite racial trouble.

Dr. Johnson spent a month here surveying the situation. He brought two assistants with him and a local committee of 20 is meeting.

"One of the reasons for belligerence in San Francisco," said Dr. Johnson, "is that the concentration of Negro workers in this city is in its beginning. San Francisco therefore can start from scratch and a better solution may be arrived at than has been true in many large eastern midwestern and southern cities."

Five problems are faced, Dr. Johnson pointed out. These are industrial occupations, housing, transportation, school and recreation for Negroes.

"We will attempt to arrive at a pattern for incorporation of minority groups in the framework of city planning," said Dr. Johnson. "We hope to Iowa. Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the advantage of the values which minority groups can give a community.

"No definite program will be presented until the survey has been completed," Dr. Johnson said. "The Negro recognizes his problem—that he has high visibility, that he is met

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C. Race Chemist Displays At Exposition

NEW YORK (Calvin News Service) — The relations of Negro DEC 18 scientists continues in many places and ways. This fact was again revealed by the display of many of the modern inventions shown at the Nineteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries held at Madison Square Garden, December 6 to 11. Products based on the inventions of James A. Parsons, Jr., were displayed.



AUG 21 1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has had their data turned over by the corporation to the Schomburg collection in the New York Public library where it will be available for study.

The large staff of Negro and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have permitted to publish themselves any part of their findings they choose. The increased interest in Negro life brought about by the war and the widespread interest in racial affairs throughout the world have served to heighten the importance of this study.

Among the volumes already published are: "Patterns of Negro Segregation" by Charles S. Johnson; "The Negro's Share" by Richard Sterner; "The Myth of the Negro Past," by Melville J. Herskovits.

Items directly affecting Negro life noted among the expenditures of \$2,562,900 were: Atlanta university for the preparation of a biography of John Hope, \$5,000; National Urban league, for support, \$5,000; Phelps-Stokes fund, British-African student aid, \$1,500; Virgin Islands

Educational development, \$1,000; Comprehensive Study of the Negro in America, for support, \$10,000.

The report detailed grants which had been made to various institutions over the year. Among these were the National Urban league, \$97,000; Hampton institute, \$886,140; Fisk university, \$557,118; Atlanta university, \$853,500; Meharry Medical college, \$304,326; Tuskegee institute, \$203,197.

The report pointed out that the income of the foundation is only three fifths of what it was 10 years ago and indicated that a policy of either reducing the number of grants or the amount granted would be made.

Carnegie Corp. Tells Progress Of Negro Study

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK (AP)—In its annual report this week, the Carnegie corporation explained the status of the comprehensive study of the Negro which it began five years ago and indicated several grants made to Negroes during the past fiscal year.

The study of the Negro made under the direction of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm is now complete. Two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's own report and four supplementary volumes either are or soon will be available.

The large staff of Negro and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have permitted to publish themselves any part of their findings they choose. The increased interest in Negro life brought about by the war and the widespread interest in racial affairs throughout the world have served to heighten the importance of this study.

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ville Tenn. Jan
January 6, 1943

2. Is the widely held belief true that Negroes are more musical than whites?

2. No. Anything generally believed about the facts of nature is never true. Psychologist K. L. Bean gave the Seashore Tests of Musical Talent to groups of Negroes and whites. Up to age 14 the two groups scored about the same, the Negroes being slightly superior in rhythm. But after 14 the Negroes averaged slightly lower on pitch, rhythm, harmony, consonance, time, etc. The Seashore Music Tests are probably the most reliable tests yet invented to measure any musical ability.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Sociologists

MAY 1 1943

Confer In
MAY 1 1943

A lanta, Ga.

A Scientific Study Of Race Issues Planned

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first annual conference of the social studies program of Negro Land Grant Colleges has just been concluded at Atlanta University. It was attended by 21 representatives from 16 Negro Land Grant Colleges and one state college.

In addition to these there were present eight sociologists of national reputation including Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; Donald R. Young, research secretary, Social Science Research Council, New York City; Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department, Fiske University.

MAY 1
OTHER SOCIOLOGISTS

And Edward B. Reuter, chairman, department of sociology, University of Iowa; E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology, Howard University; William E. Cole, head, department of sociology, University of Tennessee; T. Lynn Smith, head of the department of sociology, University of Louisiana; Edgar T. Thompson, associate professor of sociology, Duke University.

The conference was car-

ing out further the plan for coordinated social research in the land grant college. The center of this coordination is Atlanta University with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as coordinator and the experts in sociology were brought in to criticize and advise so that the future program would be carried out according to the best scientific methods.

Two of MAY 1 1943 recently elected presidents of land grant colleges were in attendance: L. H. Foster of Virginia State College, and L. A. Davis of Arkansas State; R. K. W. Gardiner of Fouray Bay College, Freetown, West Africa.

The conference means practically the reestablishment, after an interval of a quarter of a century, of the Atlanta University Conference to study the Negro problems. These conferences carried on from 1896 to 1917, represented the first attempt at a scientific study of race problems in the South.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 21, 1943

RESEARCH STUDY FUNDS PROVIDED

38 Awards With Total
Of \$48,000 Planned

By Council

NEW YORK, June 20—(AP)—Awards totaling \$48,000 for the academic year 1943-44 were announced Sunday by the Social Science Research Council.

The 38 awards, the council said, would provide for study and research in the fields of economics, political science, sociology, statistics, political, social and economic history, cultural anthropology, social psychology, geography and related subjects.

Eight of the awards, carrying basic stipends from \$1,800 to \$2,500 for 12 months, plus travel allowance, cover post-doctoral research training fellowships to students under 35 years of age possessing Ph.D. degrees or the equivalent.

Seven appointments, the announcement said, cover pre-doctoral field fellowships, with basic stipends annually of \$1,800, plus travel allowance, to recipients under 35 who have completed all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. The remaining 23 cover grants-in-aid to assist mature scholars in completion of

research projects already well underway. The grants averaging about \$580.

Among those who received awards were: Special fund appointments to aid research of social scientists in the South, Thomas P. Abernathy, professor of history, University of Virginia, for completion of a history of the South, 1789 to 1819; Walter H. Bennett, instructor in political science, University of Alabama, for completion of a study of American theories of federalism; Elizabeth Cometi, instructor in history, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, for completion of a study of emergency legislation during the American Revolution; James E. Pate, professor of political science, College of William and Mary, for completion of a study of the administrative agencies of the Virginia state government; John G. Watkins, professor of education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for completion of a study of sociometric patterns in a group of college fraternities.

Post-doctorate research—Rushton Coulborn, Ph.D., University of London, professor of European history, Atlanta University, for training in social philosophy; John H. Herz, Dr. Jur., University of Cologne, lecturer at Howard University, for training in field methods in population research.

Grants-in-aid—Ella Lonn, professor of history, Goucher College, social and living conditions of Negroes in the Union during the War Between the States; Franz Oppenheimer, for completion of a study of the origin of the European aristocracy class structure; Mark Vishniak, for completion of a study of international convention against defamation of minority groups.

The course is intended to present the achievements of the Negro in the United States. "With this background of authoritative and scientific data," said the announcement, "teachers of Negro children will be better equipped to stimulate and guide their pupils, and teachers of white children will be better prepared to function in the area of inter-racial and inter-cultural education."

Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, principal of the school, is coordinator of the series of lectures and is, in large part, responsible for its contentment.

Howard Prot Defender Authors Fine Child Study

WASHINGTON — An interesting study of Negro children with unusually high intelligence quotient recently conducted by Prof.

So-Martin D. Jenkins, of Howard University, is reported in the recently published Spring issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

Subjects of the Jenkins study were taken from four large urban communities—New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and this city—and an investigation of the family background of several revealed that the intellect, to a large extent, was a heritage.

In one case, the father of the child was the first Negro Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Illinois. In another, the grandfather was an eminent biologist and the first colored Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. In still another, the grandfather was a composer and the first person to collect and publish Negro spirituals.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 23—In all, Professor Jenkins reports the American Scene" will be taken that "an appreciable number of Negro children of extremely high system at Junior High School 120 IQ are to be found," and "that Negroes are as variable as any other racial group."

Post-graduate research—Rushton Coulborn, Ph.D., University of London, professor of European history, Atlanta University, for training in social philosophy; John H. Herz, Dr. Jur., University of Cologne, lecturer at Howard University, for training in field methods in popu-

Harlem. The committee, an inter-faith, interracial group which

seeks to improve the economic, social and living conditions of Negro children, has cooperated with the Board of Education in formulating the program for the

course is intended to present the achievements of the Negro in the United States. "With this background of authoritative and scientific data," said the announcement, "teachers of Negro children will be better equipped to stimulate and guide their pupils, and teachers of white children will be better prepared to function in the area of inter-racial and inter-cultural education."

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Selection of material for the heavily documented book was decided upon by a committee chosen by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, that included Dr. Carter G. Woodson, W.

Grant Still, Dr. Alain Locke, Sterling Brown, Harry T. Burleigh, R. Nathaniel Dett, Dr. L. D. Redick and Mrs. Dorothy

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Research Work Of Teachers Termed Outstanding

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Better Understanding Looms Between Races As Result of New Data Being Added to Curricula of School System

By HUGH S. GARDNER
(Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—The Negro's contribution to world civilization to the growth and expansion of America, and to the present war effort, will be woven into the general mass material of class work designed for elementary grades in the Chicago school system for the second time, with the opening of the fall term next month.

Chicago, and eventually the nation, owes a debt of gratitude to the pain, skill and laudable efforts of two conscientious school

PLAN IS ACCEPTED

Dr. Johnson accepted the plan. A committee was formed with Miss McCollum acting as chairwoman. Mrs. Morgan was released instances to include all persons from her teaching duties and who have taken an important part chose Mrs. Bessie King as her co-in the development of our country worker. For the next 18 months

PLAN IS ACCLAIMED

Judging from the momentum of trial and error method they reached the popularity this new study gained desired point, after, however, many during the first year of its inception valuable suggestions had been given by several other persons, system, it will not be surprising including Dr. Carter G. Woodson, if the near future will see the foremost authority on Negro histore American education system. The research study was transformed, revealing the whole carried on mainly at the George Cleveland Hall library, which has played in the development of this the second largest collection of Negro books in the Middle West.

Correspondence brought in other material, and some was obtained from the Field museum, Art institute and University of Chicago library.

Thus, it appears that the colored American by means of this new study course, has acquired his first intellectual freedom, through the hard work of two Chicago school teachers.

To Study Frisco's Journal and Guide Negro Problem

Norfolk, Virginia
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department at Fisk University arrived here last week to begin a three week study of the Negro problem in this city.

This course of study is divided into three units. One for the first three grades; another for the following three, and a third for the seventh and eighth grades.

MRS. MORGAN, CHICAGOAN

In a very definite and simple manner, Mrs. Morgan, a native Chicagoan, Northwestern university graduate, teacher at the Emerson school, and in private life the wife of a civilian foreman at the Chicago quartermaster depot, said: "I just felt after seeing the American Negro exposition in 1940, that we should know more about our own people. Over and above this, my principal, Miss Elinor E. McCollum, and I talked about the problems of Negroes. Miss Mc-

INSURE DEMOCRACY FOR FUTURE



REV. HARRY V. RICHARDSON To Conduct Research On Life-Work

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 15, 1943.—An announcement was made here this week that Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will spend all of next year studying the life and work of the rural church. This project has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute. Most of the year's work will consist of travel and studies in the field. Some research, however, will be done at Drew University, Madison, N. J., where he will study methods of improving rural populations in other countries as well as America.

According to a statement issued by Dr. Richardson this morning, such a study at this time is imperative. "Negroes as well as all other peoples must be established on the land, which is the basic source of all wealth and production. This is especially important in the light of the adjustments that will follow the war." See Importance

"We need to be established on the soil," he said, "but we also need a decent standard of living in the country. Up to now the level of life for most Negroes in country districts has been shamefully low. In some sections it is a national disgrace."

Dr. Richardson is taking time from his responsibilities at Tuskegee Institute to conduct this study because he feels that the rural Negro church is one of the chief agencies capable of improv-

ing Negro life. "If rural life is to be improved," he said, "there is much that outside agencies must do for the Negro, but there is also much that he must do for himself. In the struggle to achieve a better life in the rural community, he must be more helpful than any other single instrument. At the same time, the rural church is poorly led.

For the **CHEMICAL WHITENS SKIN** marketing of **New York Times** and **Pennsylvania Medical Society** is told of Discovery **Oct. 9** **PHILADELPHIA**, Oct. 9 (P)—ether of hydroquinone, intended to prevent deterioration of the skin of workers wearing gloves treated with monobenzyl ether. Dr. Schwartz related.

Later experiments on the skin of animals, he said, disclosed that the change lasted from six months to a year.

Dr. Louis C. Schwartz, medical director of the United States Pub-

lic Health Service, said that the discovery was made during a study of a skin disorder among Negroes employed in a leather plant.

The hands of workers wearing gloves treated with monobenzyl ether turned white, Dr. Schwartz related.

Later experiments on the skin of animals, he said, disclosed that the change lasted from six years to a year.

Dr. Louis C. Schwartz, medical director of the United States Pub-

gan, seated at desk, quiet, during which time both were retured, unassuming native Chinese teacher of teaching duties. Mrs. Morgan, a teacher in the Emerson school, is a graduate of the University of Illinois and will soon receive her master's degree in English from Northwestern university. She is a native of the Negro problem in this city. Morgan blended the record of member of the Delta Kappa Gamma sorority.

"The struggles for betterment other than ownership of land, for example, relations must be established in rural communities to achieve a better life in the rural church is poorly led. In the struggle to achieve a better life in the rural community, he must be more helpful than any other single instrument. At the same time, the rural church is poorly led.

in the country is just as severe as present time, however, the rural church is poorly led.

in the city or anywhere else. National organizations must be over-maintained, and has little if any the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

opportunities must be removed. Opportunities must be opened for

60-1943

Population Study Succeeds

Norfolk, Virginia

At Virginia Union University

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—The population study sponsored by the Virginia State Planning Board, which was established at Virginia Union University last March as a laboratory for the social science department of the university is still in operation during the summer months and it is meeting with the approval of the state director and the officials of the school.

The office is located on the second floor of Pickford Hall and is under the supervision of Mrs. Ruth Huckles McGuinn, who has been with the population study since September, 1942.

Four social science students recommended by Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, head of the department on the basis of scholarship, were hired as part-time workers. Misses Florence Perkins, Jeanette Brown and Mrs. Emily McDonald at the University of Chicago.

Madden, of Richmond, and Miss Dorothy Tate of Metuchen, N. J., have worked on standardized death rates in Virginia; estimated migration from 28 selected states, including Virginia; and made compilations on prolificacy distribution in Virginia.

TALKS ON SUBJECT

Talks on these subjects were made by these students to the class on population, taught by Dr. McGuinn. During this summer, these students have been employed full time. The study has proved to be a source of income to the students as well as a beneficial experience in statistical research.

On a recent visit to the branch office located at the university Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the population study, expressed himself as highly satisfied with the work being done.

Davis to Make Tour of Various Schools, Colleges

Bee Chicago, Ill.

One of the most important educational projects connected with the War Department was announced last week in the study of inter-racial and inter-cultural prob-

lems in American education to be made by Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of education in the University of Chicago.

The educational responsibilities of the United States to the rapidly increasing number of Negroes under the American flag will be the subject of a field-study by Dr. Davis extending over several years. He will visit those schools and colleges which have developed the most successful methods for the cultural assimilation of peoples of various races and cultures.

His travels will take him throughout most of the continental United States, and into several foreign countries which have inter-racial problems in education. Each year Dr. Davis will travel during the three months out-of-residence allowed each faculty member. During the other three quarters, he will continue his teaching and research

The office is located on the second floor of Pickford Hall and is under the supervision of Mrs. Ruth Huckles McGuinn, who has been with the population study since September, 1942.

Four social science students recommended by Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, head of the department on the basis of scholarship, were hired as part-time workers. Misses Florence Perkins, Jeanette Brown and Mrs. Emily McDonald, of Richmond, and Miss Dorothy Tate of Metuchen, N. J., have worked on standardized death rates in Virginia; estimated migration from 28 selected states, including Virginia; and made compilations on prolificacy distribution in Virginia.

TALKS ON SUBJECT

Talks on these subjects were made by these students to the class on population, taught by Dr. McGuinn. During this summer, these students have been employed full time. The study has proved to be a source of income to the students as well as a beneficial experience in statistical research.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

IN WAR RESEARCH—Robert

J. Omohundro, son of Mr. and

Mrs. H. Omohundro, of Norfolk,

now employed in the Division of

War Research at Columbia Uni-

versity, New York, Young

Omohundro is a graduate of

Booker T. Washington High

School and of the school of en-

gineering at Howard University

where he majored in physics.

He also completed the special courses in physics offered by the War Department at Howard University. In a recent letter to the publisher of the Journal and

Population Study Succeeds

Journal and Guide

At Virginia Union University

Norfolk, Virginia

Agricultural

Journal and Guide

Expert Does

Journal and Guide

Iowa Research

Dr. Russell Brown Studies Synthetic Rubber Problem

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past seven months as research assistant in the bacteriology section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven months was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria.

USE RAW MATERIALS

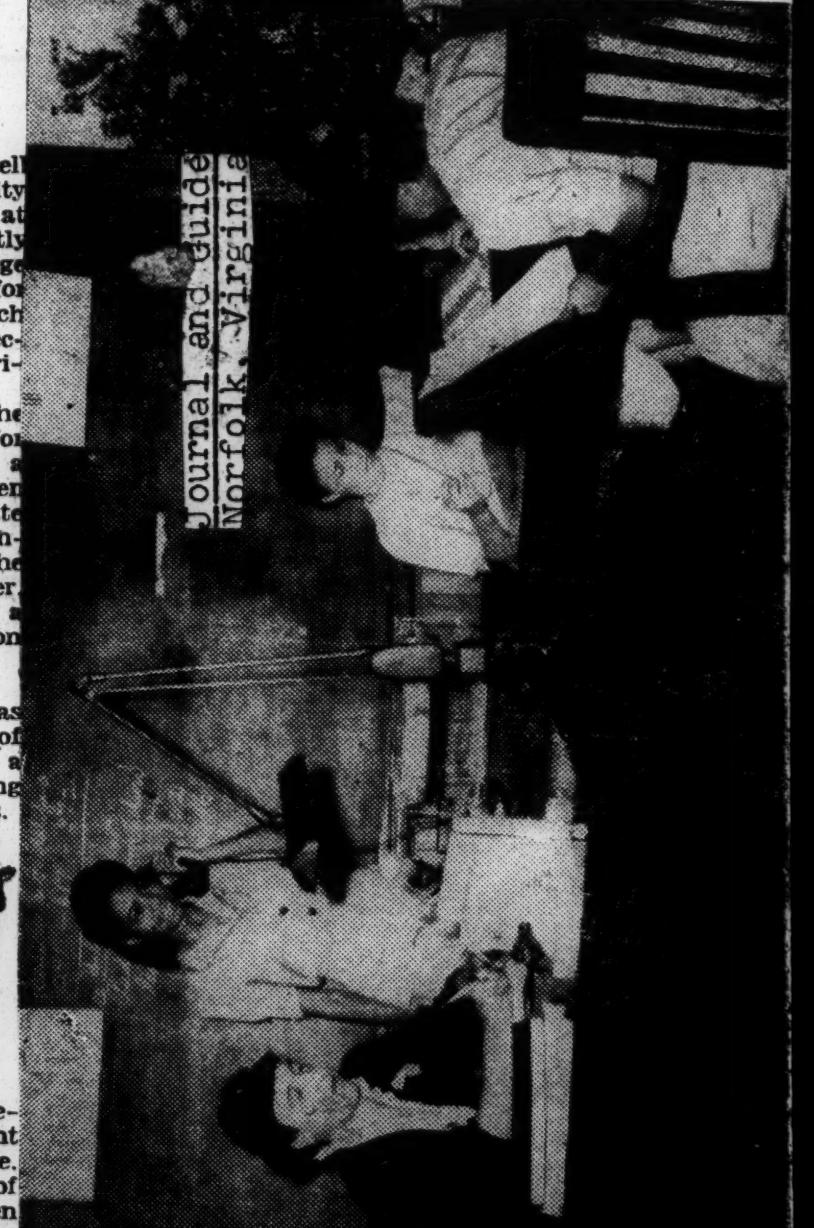
One phase of the research was concerned with the utilization of agricultural raw materials in a bacterial process for producing compounds for rubber synthesis.

The other phase involved the use of heavy carbon isotope as a tracer element in studying the mechanism of the butyl alcohol fermentation. This fermentation process may be used for the commercial production of butyl alcohol and acetone from grains and sweet potatoes.

Dr. Brown was formerly a research fellow in the department of bacteriology of Iowa State, where he received the doctor of philosophy degree. He has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty since 1936.



DR. RUSSELL BROWN



POPULATION STUDY GROUP

Shown in the picture (left to right) are Mrs. Ruth Huckles McGuinn, Miss Dorothy Tate, Mrs. Emily McDonald, Miss Jeanette Brown, and Miss Florence Perkins, members of the population study group at Virginia Union University, who are conducting statistical research in connection with the social

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

NEGROES MAY TURN WHITE

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) — Negroes who have long maintained a desire to "pass" but found the act difficult because of a slight matter pertaining to the shade of their skin, may possibly go that way, if a certain new chemical turns out well.

The new chemical that is said to turn any color white was described Thursday before the 93rd annual session of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.